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A Serious Question.

What is there in the nature of the Knights of Labor that almost always brings upon them the calamity of a dishonest leader?

From the time of MARTIN IRONS to E. J. Last the central figure of any great strike seems nearly without exception to have been revealed before it was over as treacherous to his colleagues in the labor world, or as betraying the confidence reposed in him by members of his own so-Disappointment, failure, disintegration, are the inevitable results, and the career of the Knights of Labor affords no exception to the rule. Their entire history shows that where the interests of other workingmen are involved their motto of "An injury to one is the concern of all" should have added to it, "An injury to an outside laboring man is no concern of the Knights of Labor."

In our opinion there has been no more destructive element among labor organizations than the Knights of Labor.

Roger Q. Mills's Place.

The assistant architect of Democratic disaster has been delivering in Missouri a series of lectures on his theories of political economy. From time to time there have been brief reports of the Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS'S appearances in the West, but the general pubhe, with larger matters demanding its attention at Washington and elsewhere, has not occupied itself much with the movements of this disappointed and discredited politician and back-number statesman.

Mr. Mills returned to Washington on Wednesday, but not to stay. Through the New York Times he makes the subjoined announcement to the American people:

"This Washington is no place for me. The cam-paign is on. The people in the Northwest are inter-ested in the tariff question with an earnestness that they have never before manifested, and I am going to talk to them. The reonic must settle this taxation bust ners, and all we can do is to put them in the way of looking at it rightly."

It strikes us that Washington is just the place for the Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS just at

If that gentleman were not in the receipt of pay from the people of the United States for the performance of certain specific and well-defined duties, he might indulge his missionary enthusiasm to any extent, and it would be nobody's business but his own. He might travel North, South, East, or West according to his individual inclinations, and talk on the tariff question as long as anybody was willing to listen.

But as a preliminary to the enjoyment of perfect freedom to select his own field of usefulness it is necessary that the Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS should resign his seat in the House of Representatives and allow the people of the Ninth district of Texas to elect a Representative who shall understand that Washington is the place for him while Congrees is in session.

As against Mr. MILLS's unofficial opinion that Washington is no place for him at the present time, we beg leave to submit this very distinct provision of the Revised Statutes of the United States:

"Sucrous 40. The Sergeant at Arms of the House shall deduct from the monthly payments of each member of Delegate the amount of his salary for each day that he has been absent from the House, unless such member or delegate assigns as the reason for such absence the of himself or of some member of his family."

This is mandatory. It shows that in the view of the law Washington is the place for the Hon. Roger O. Mills as long as he continues to apply to the Sergeant-at-Arms for his monthly installment of a salary paid to him for attending to the people's business.

Bismarck and the Press.

It is well known that for nearly a quarter of a century Prince BISMARCE exercis astonishing amount of control over the German press and over the correspondents of the foreign press in Germany. It is also generally well understood that his influence was in no small degree sustained by the use of the income of the so-called GUELPH fund. which rightfully belongs to the heir of the late King of Hanover. This was, however, only one of many levers of seduction and intimidation which, taken together, constituted a most formidable apparatus for creating or suppressing public opinion. We find a detailed account of this machinery in an anonymous article contributed to the Fortnightly Review, whose author, although bitterly hostile to the ex-Chancellor, is evidently well informed.

Let us look, first, at the instruments of intimidation. Of course, newspapers in Germany, as in other civilized countries, are subject to trial and punishment by the courts for seditions and calumnious utteranew. But the German laws relating to sedition and libel are more sweeping than the English, and they are construed more unfavorably to the accused. Thus it has been judicially held that "gross disorder," in- ful. It is with regret, therefore, rather than atend of being confined to disturbances of the public peace, may be caused by disrespectful criticism of the Government in the newspapers. Again, it has been held that libel is perpetrated when any fact, whose truth cannot be proven, is asserted, prowided it is calculated in any degree to lower another person in public opinion. Thus in the trial of Count HERMANN ARNIM it was pronounced a libel against Prince BISMARCK to deny him the virtue of generosity. Another accused person was convicted of libel on the score of frontcal or faint praise. because he commended the Chancellor's modesty in granting himself a pension of only \$1,000 on his resignation of a sine-ure. With courts ready to make such clastic definitions of libel, it was natural that pub-He prosecutors, who were eager for advancement, should industriously hunt up offences against BISMARCK and secure the condem nation of the offending papers.

In Germany, how ver, newspapers not only have to recken with the courts; they are also exposed to summary interference on the part of the police. Under the Press law of 1874 the police can at once suppress any newspaper if it fails to give the name and address of the publisher and printer, or if in time of war it publishes forbidden news on military operations, or if-this is the mischievous clause-in the opinion of the police authorities it contains indecent matter or provocation to high treason or to violence between one class and another, or to offences against the sovereign or resistance to the Government. As if this were not a sufficiently redoubtable engine of coercion, the anti-Bocialist law of 1878 provided that all newspapers in which socialistic views were proclaimed in a manner tending to overthrow the existing order or endanger the public peace, should be summarily sup-

Under such circumstances it was easy for Prince BISMARCE to prevent the majority of

of which he disapproved. To make them say, on the other hand, everything he wished, he had recourse to other agencies. Official advertisements, for example, were distributed with a nice regard to the degree of subserviency exhibited by a given journal. This instrument of propitiation, however, is inadequate, as BIBMARCK learned when he was Prime Minister between 1882 and 1866. and found almost every German newspaper arrayed against him. Accordingly, after the war with Austria, BISMAROK took care to provide himself with more considerable resources. It will be remembered that when the late King of Hanover fled from his capital in 1866 he took with him State bonds to the amount of 25,000,000 thaiers. Subsequently, through the mediation of England, these bonds were returned in consideration of an agreement by Prussia to pay the ex-King an annual revenue of about 720,000 thalers. No sooner, however, were the bonds in the Prussian Treasury

than BISMARCE, on the pretext that a Hanoverian legion was forming in France, induced the Reichstag to pass a law withholding the promised revenue and placing it at the disposal of the Chancellor for secret service money. This revenue, the so-called GUELPH fund, was almost entirely applied to the corruption of the press. It was expended in two ways. The more influential among the purchasable papers, such as the North German Gazette, the Cologne Gazette, the Berlin Post, and the Hamburger Nachrichten, were paid in cash. The smaller "reptile" papers received their leading articles, correspondence, and even their fewilletons, ready made from a central

press bureau in Berlin. The wonder is that with such an arsenal of weapons of corruption and coercion at BISMARCK'S disposal, the whole newspaper press of Germany did not succumb. As a matter of fact, however, the Progressist and Ultramontane newspapers managed to maintain their independence, and are now reaping their reward in a remarkable increase of influence and circulation. The reptile press, on the other hand, having no longer anything to hope for from the ex-Chancellor, are hissing and stinging him with the malign activity which they formerly displayed against his enemies and victims.

He Wants to Write a Good Style.

This is an old, old question, and it is oftener put to us than any other; but it is important and is worth answering many times, and especially at this season of the year, when fresh graduates from colleges are thinking about turning their acquirements to practical service in newspaper writing:

What would you advise me to do to acquire a good

You must begin, young man, by learning to think clearly. That is the first great requisite for a good style in newspaper writing, or any other writing. Lucidity, perspicuity, are the prime essentials, if the thought is worth written expression. You must not impose on the reader the task of disentangling your thoughts and groping about to find your meaning, but do that lob yourself beforehand. If you can write at all, you will have no trouble in making clear to other minds whatsoever is sharply defined in your own mind.

The truth of this is enforced on us constantly by the correspondence which comes to THE SUN from all sorts of men. The most uneducated express themselves with admirable clearness when they know exactly what they want to say, and keep within the limitations of their precise thought, and the best educated flounder about helplessly when they do otherwise and seek to make a vain display of literary dexterity.

People who would write well enough if their sole object was to elucidate their subject, will spoil it all in the effort to show themselves off. That is a great vice of the writing of very many of the clever young fellows of this period. They are too selfconscious and too eager to provoke attention to their eleverness. All that is as bad in literary style as it is in social manners. Showing off is vulgar.

Hence, young man, if you want to acquire a good literary style, think about what you are writing, and not about yourself and the sort of figure you are going to cut in the eyes of your readers. If you are really a writer of consequence, your style will sufficiently express your individuality without any conscious effort on your part to obtrude vourself.

Reading the masters of literature is necessary for you, not to get models for imitation, but to cultivate your taste and familiarize you with perfect literary form. No knowledge and no information will go amiss if you are a newspaper writer. The wider your range of learning the better it will be for you, so long as the knowledge is sound and not mere smattering.

Finally, you must be a great man if you are going to write a great style.

The Woes of the Windy City.

Ever since Chicago was selected as the site for the World's Fair all patriotic Americans. whatever may have been their previous preferences as to the locality, have been united in the desire that the Fair should be success with any envious sense of satisfaction, that the people of other cities learn of the difficulties which have arisen in the management of the great enterprise. As we understand it, the plan is to divide the exhibition into two parts. One of the sites is to be on the lake front and the other in Jackson Park, several miles distant. Mr. FREDERIC LAW OLMSTEAD, than whom there can be no more competent authority, has just examined the Jackson Park site; and he declares that it is unsuitable for a livestock exhibition or for showing agricultural implements in operation. The park is swampy, and only one hundred and twelve acres of floor space can be utilized there for buildings without interference with the permanent plans of the park authorities. Mr. OLMSTEAD, however, is of the opinion that Jackson Park would be a satisfactory site for a machinery hall and for the main exhibition building. But the impression created by his report in Chicago appears to be that it goes very far toward demonstrating the unsultability of the Jackson Park site as a whole.

Trouble has also arisen between the Illinois Central Railroad and the World's Fair Directory in regard to the lake site. It seems that the railroad company has some claim in respect to this alte which is now in litigation, and that it has refused to agree to reimburse the directors for money expended in making ground on the lake front in the event of a decision in the company's favor. It is fair to say, however, that Mr. STUYVE-SANT FIRM, the President of the Illinois Central, declares that the rallroad corporation is ready to meet the World's Fair authorities half way whenever they make any reasonable proposition.

Another perplexity which further besets the World's Fair Commission is the protes of a large number of Chicago workingmen against the appointment on the Board of Directors of a gentleman who is described German newspapers from saying anything | as " a brother-in-law of BILLY PINERSTON.

the detective." This selection is deemed objectionable, as indicating a probability that PINKERTON detectives will be employed at the Fair, and a meeting of workingmen has been held to denounce the appointment There was a considerable attendance, and it was resolved to demand the removal of this

person from the Board of Directors. From the foregoing facts it will be seen that the World's Fair is not altogether an unmitigated boon. Chicago is having a hard time this summer, and is entitled to the sympathy of the Union. To add to the woes of the second city in the land, we observe that on the day that Mr. OLMSTRAD'S report was made public a melancholy event occurred in a Chicago police station. Two men and a bear had been arrested for performing in the public streets. The men were fined and the bear was imprisoned. As soon as the bear became familiar with his surroundings in the police station he proceeded to eat up the station house cat; whereat a wall of sorrow comes over the telegraph lines from Chicago to New York. Cannot St. Louis show her Northeastern rival a little magnanimity and send Chicago a new cat?

Codfish and Bayonets.

We do not desire to add to the present cark of the venerable FRISBIE HOAR, but in-

formation from him is desirable. Apparently Senator Hoan still regards the Federal Elections bill as a more important Republican measure than the Tariff bill. Just a fortnight ago he was reported as declaring in a carefully studied speech which he delivered in the Senate caucus:

"While I favor passing the Tariff bill, scoper than that this Congress should not pass the Federal Elections bill. I would prefer to see every manufacturing establishment in Massachusetts burned to ashes and the people of that State required to labor in callings in which they would not make more than fifty cents per day and be reduced to live on codfish."

Nobody doubts the willingness of this renerable philanthropist to sacrifice the manufactories and the appetites of other people to the success of the infamous bill on which he is counting for his future political fortunes; but has he received from his constituents any instructions to pledge their workshops and dinners as above?

Has he authority to represent the mill owners of Massachusetts in this matter? Are they willing to see their mills burned to shes rather than that this Congress should not pass the Longe-Hoar bill?

How about the Massachusetta fire insurance companies? Are they willing to pay the losses after a general conflagration rather than that the venerable HOAR should be made ridiculous? How about the artisans and mechanics of

the Bay State? For the sake of Mr. HOAR'S bill are they prepared to restrict themselves and their familles to a codfish diet in Massachusetts, while the Senator continues to stow away terrapin?

The old gentleman is a humbug. Not he but Senator QUAY represents the real sentiment of the Massachusetts Republicans concerning the Force bill.

Let Salvator Try, Too.

When such an effort as it is proposed for Tenny to make comes so rarely, it comes with all the more refreshing interest for urfmen who see in the cultivation of the thoroughbred something more than the supply of material to make close finishes and exciting contests. Not since Ten Broeck's memorable performances have we had such an opportunity again to take our bearings in the horse world, and learn as satisfactorily as possible where the racer of to-day stands n comparison with his ancestors.

Tenny's engagement to show on August 20 how fast a crack of the time can run over the standard distance of a mile, promises to be an event of certain value o the breeding industry and of very great interest to the observant public. At four years of age with 118 pounds he will undertake to do what Ten Broeck did at five. carrying 110, but it is safe to say that he will start favorite over time. Though he cannot, in the manner of our modern gunboats, add thousands of dollars to his owner's pocket by knocking off quarter seconds indefinitely, still every quarter second cut off below the line of success will add doubly to his fame.

In a figurative sense this trial of Tenny's suggests the only field where he and Salvator can ever dispute honors again. Salvator is to-day the racer of racers. He is the best," beyond denial. But there still remains a certain unsatisfied curiosity to know Salvator's extreme measure, and, since no rival on the track is fit to take it. the only method is to have him take it himself and snow how fast the leader of the turf can actually go. Will not Mr. Haggin round off the active career of this noble beast by setting him also at the task of proving the extent of a thoroughbred's powers; and, if it would look too much like humbug after a defeated rival to try at a circular track like Brighton Beach or Sheepshead, way not begin the record for a mile straightaway, and at Monmouth Park drop the mark to 1:37 or 1:36?

In summing up the Republican fallures of 1890, one performance stands to-day entitled to a place in the very first rank. The evidence steadily develops that Chicago is a totally unfit place for the World's Fair. The selection of Chicago was a Republican mancouvre, and the result is already a humilating disappointment, with the promise of a lingering disgrace.

On the subject of the KEMMLER execution our esteemed contemporary, the Louisville Commercial, has this to say:

"Governor But may be assured that if he secures the prompt punishment of murder the sensible portion of the public will stand by him and care very little about the methods by which death is visited on the murderers. We matter what method is adopted, it is not likely to terture them as much as they tortured their victim and as they took no pains to spars torture, they have no right to expect that the public should be more considerate in administering its justice."

If some secent views on the propriety of torture had been expressed while hanging was being abolished, the movement in favor of electricity would probably have come to an and without success. The Commercial and other theorists of Gen. SICKLES's school should remember that execution is not for vengeand

If our esteemed contemporary, the Buffalo Courier, will examine the National Democratic platform of 1884 it will find there THE SUN's platform, the bulwark of Democratic success in 1884, the explanation of defeat in 1888, and the foundation of victory in 1892.

Cause and Effect. From the Bichigan City Appeal.
The Democracy of Indiana like Gevernor Hill. He is

a Democrat. Justice to a Peerlose Woman From the Rochester Union and Advertise

Of all Thackeray's people, good and bad there was not one who could be more surely trusted to make a half hour seem like fifteen minutes than Rebecom Secretary Windom Arrives at Shelter

Irland. Secretary of the Treasury Windom, accompanied by his wife and private secretary, who are enjoying a crules in the lighthones steamer John Rogge, arrived at theirer Island from New London, Conn. pesterday. They will proceed to Newport from Shelter Island.

MR. IVINS'S LAWSUIT. Adjudication of his Trouble With his Tenant Beforred by the Court.

William M. Ivins. when City Chamberiain, lent \$48,000 on an unfinished building at the northwest corner of Columbus (then Ninth) avenue and Ninety-ninth street. The building is said to have been worth less than a third of that sum, and now, in its completed condition. it is probably not worth much over a half. That the city should not lose through his had judgment, and also to avoid the reckoning the law ordains for such cases. Mr. Ivins. through a dummy, bought the property when the mortgage was forerlosed on Nov. 26, 1988. Either shortly before or shortly after that date. Laurence Costello opened a saloon on the ground floor of the building un-der a lease from Quintan Garretta, the builder. The lease was to hold 'until May 1, 1894, and the rental was to be \$75 a month for the first six months, \$100 for the next twelve, and then increasing at the rate of \$100 a year. Costello can show a receipt for but one month's rent at the rate of \$75, but he says the reason of this is that he paid Garretta \$1,225 in a lump sum for possession of the premises un-til May 1, 1891. This payment was made to enable Garretta to finish the building, and the

til May 1, 1891. This payment was made to enable Garretta to finish the building, and the large reduction from the rent agreed upon was due to Garretta's being pressed for money. Costello cannot show any receipt for the \$1,225 nor any agreement giving him possession of the building until the date named, but he claims to be able to prove the payment of the money by witnesses.

However, he has offered to pay Mr. Ivins rent at the rate of \$100 a month beginning with last May, in accordance with an agreement which, he says. Mr. Ivins made with him, Mr. Ivins, who wishes to let the premises to a dry goods merchant, denies having made any such agreement, and has begun dispossess proceedings against Costello in the Eleventh Judicial District Civil Court. He tried to show the merchant about Costello's place last Friday, but Costello put him out and locked the door. Mr. Ivins broke the door in. Themes and Costello went to the West 100th street nolice station, where the Fergeant in charge refused to arrest Ivins at Costello's request.

Mr. Ivina's suit came up before Civil Justice Murray yesterday, but on the representations of John J. Lenehan, who appeared for Costello, that material witnesses were absent, the case was adjourned until vext Tuesday. The missing witnesses are those on whom Costello relies to prove his agreement with Garetta as to the occupation of the salcon until May, 1891.

THE CHARGE AGAINST ANEURIN JONES. Mr. Malone Repeats the Story of the Ancault on Him to the Purk.

The complaint of assault made by Edward V. Malone of 465 Fifth street, Brooklyn, against Ansurin Jones, the Superintendent of Parks in Brooklyn, was investigated by the Park Commissioners in that city yesterday. Mr. Malone is in delicate health, baving but recently recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia. He was attended by his brother. James E. Malone, and the wife of the latter. To President Brower, who seemed inclined to subject the complainant to a severe cross-examinstion. Mr. Malone said he had written to the papers about Mr. Jones's assault after he had visited the office of the Board with a formal

papers about Mr. Jones's assault after he had visited the office of the Board with a formal complaint, and found it closed. "I did not think it would make any material difference if I wrote to the press." he said apologetically. "On Saturday morning about 11 o'clock I went up the stairs of Litchfield Mansion at Prospect Park, accompanied by my two nephews, 2 and 4 years old respectively. I was about to turn to the right toward a little piece of semi-circular walk, which I had visited both with and without the children more than a hundred times without molestation, when Mr. Jones, hatless and coaliess, with his sleeves rolled up, with nothing to show who he was, steeped up and shouted. 'Keep off that walk,' I thought he was a crank, and turned and said.' What is the matter with you? I have walked over this path a hundred times.' He did not reply, and I thought no more of the matter, when a hand suidenly grabbed me by the neck. I felt a choking sensation, and next hing I knew I was hurled from the path which was about three leet above the ground. As I got up I saw him lift one of the children about six inches from the ground. I thought he was going to dash his brains out."

Mr. Malone said his first impulse was to get a revolver, but as Mr. Jones did not throw the child off the path he finally cooled down. The complainant was questioned closely by Mr. Brower.

Mrs. Malone said the three of the boys, said

compainant was questioned closely by Mr. Brower.

Mrs. Malone, the mother of the boys, said that since the affair the children had been very much upset and talked incessantly of "That bad man in the rark." They would not go near the Litchfield mausion again, she was very sure. Mr. Jones's defence was that the walk was private, and Mr. Brower agreed with him that the part of the park which held the Litchfield mansion was not open to the public. Mr. Jones said he did not use any violence, but simply took hold of Mr. Malone's arm. The Commissioners did not render a decision.

CAPUCHIN FATHERS COMING.

The Military Bill is Driving Their Order

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.-A cable despatch was received by the Catholic Bishop here to-day from Paris saying that twelve Capuchin fathers will shortly leave France for Canada to esta monastery in Ottawa. In the United States they have houses at various points, and the Archbishop of Halifax is a member of the order. Inquiry at the Archbishop's palace, where two of the Capuchin monks are now guests. elicited the fact that the establishment of a monastery of the Capuchin order here was brought about by the new military law recently passed in France. According to it all clerly passed in France. According to it all clergymen up to the age of 35 must serve a term in the army; and it is to escape this the reverend fathers emigrated from their native soil. It is their intention to build a convent on the Perley farm in Mechanicaville, one of the suburbs of this city, which was recently purchased by his grace. Archbishop Duhamel, for that purpose. Its construction, according to the laws of the order, will be in keeping with the buildings in that vicinity, and so it will be built of wood. The fathers will endeavor to establish stations throughout the United States and Causada, where they can train their young priests to, such an age to enable them

States and Causala, where they can train their young priests to such an age to enable them to escape from the provisions of the conscription in France.

To commence with they will bring out twelve young clergymen of their order before winter sets in. By that time their residence will have been completed, as plans for it are now in the hands of an architect. The work will likely be commenced next week. likely be commenced next week.

A PORTESS OF PASSION MARRIED, Her Husband Mines the Ore From Which Her Wedding Ring is Made.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.-Miss Lida Lewis Watson. who is called the New England poeters of passion, and Mr. Francis W. Higgins, recently of St. Louis, were united in marriage to-day. Several false announcements of the wedding have been made, but to-day the nuptials were quietly solemnized at the Holy Cross Cathedral. No one was present but the members of the bride's family. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Fr. Boland of the catheormed by the fiet. F. Boland of the cathedral, who also celebrated the nuntial mass. The bride, who is tall, dark halred blue eyed, and statley looking, was most becomingly attired in a white froat plush wedding robe, with full court train. The dress was of original design, a modification of a branish idea of far away date.

Mr. Higgins is a Boutherner. He served with distinction in the Confederate army, and after the war went West, where he teams connected with higher the mining schemes, principally

the war went west, where he teams connected with lucrative mining schemes, principally in the Black Hills Mr. Higgins, who has a dash of the romantic in his make up, conceived a very pretty idea in regard to the wedding ring. Instead of purchasing a ring in the conventional way from some paweller, he himself mined the quartz, panned it out with his own hands, had it smelted under his own eves, and took it to a jeweller and had it made into the heavy gold band which his wife now wears.

More About that Newspaper Syndicate,

Freddy Fangis-Paps, what is a life sentence?

Fansle-One of Senator Everta's, Freddy.

From the Chicago Herald. The big newspaper deal which is being organized in behalf of Grover Cleveland, whose friends are plan-ning for his renomination for the Presidency, is further advanced than most people believe. The syndicate has siready secured one paper in the Chicago Globe and has nearly completed arrangements to take possession of another plant in New York. The Globe was ostensibly bought by Mike McDonaid, John A. Sing, and other politiciaux. After it thas been announced that the globe of Chicago is out primarily for Cleveland, the New York publication will be placed on the market; then the one in Boston and the others in Washington Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and St. Louis as fast as the can be gotten out.

It was positively asserted last night that ex-President Cleveland, in whose interest the syndicate is moving in fully cognizant of everything is has done. It is hoped by Cleveland's friends that the influence of the papers will be such as to force Democrats to send out delegations that will vote for his renomination for the Presi dency by acciamation. biomewhat Exaggerated.

VOORHIS MEN GETTING INTO LINE.

Perfecting their Organization for the Comtug Fight with the County Democrate. The Independent Democratic Organization of the Nioth Assembly district met last night at 3 Abingdon square. This is the pioneer as-sociation of the Voorhis Democracy. John R. Voorhis, the Police Commissioner, is the dominant spirit there as he is of the other districts into which the movement has spread, but he modestly decries the popular fashion of calling the party by his name, and takes pains to give the work of Assessor Edward Gilon, As-

ing the party by his name, and takes nains to give the work of Assessor Edward Gilon, Assemblyman John Martin, and James D. Mc-Clelland all the credit be can.

Some further work was done last night by the election of two members of the Executive Committee contemplated in the plan of organization. This committee is to have the direction of the organization and the management of its campaign work. The other districts that have been organized will follow this example at once, and a meeting of the Executive Committee will soon be held.

The outside taik at last night's meeting was fully as interesting as the proceedings, which included the selection of names to be presented to the Police Commissioners for appointment as election officers. The taik was that the Voorhis people have prepared affidavits concerning the County Democracy attempts hat year to defeat the election of Attorpey-General Tabor and Comptroller Wemple. The affidavit will be made the basis of an effort to get the County Democracy's share of the election officers for the newer organization. The Police Commissioners are not bound by law to recognize any factions or divisions in a party, though all organizations are invited to cend in names. Last night's speculation was based mainly on the fact that none of the Police Commissioners is a County Democracy in the Eighth Assembly district was organized last night at 189 Christies street, and that of the Tenth district at 64 East Fourth street.

AFRAID OF WICKED POLITICIANS. The Way the Board of Registry Sets Out

to Secure an Honest Election. The lists of election officers to serve under the new election law in Hudson county have been completed, and yesterday they were given to the County Board of Registry. The Board said it would rermit no one to see the names. John R. Wiggins, the Chairman, said that in all probability the names of the men selected would be kept secret until a few days before the election. There would not be so

before the election. There would not be so much chance then, he said, for wicked politicians to corrupt any of the men, and an honest election would then be secured. The Chairman of both the Democratic and Republican County Committees know the names of the men, for there is nothing to prevent their telling who the men sor their they choose.

The wickedest politicians in the city knew most of the names last night. Whether they got them from the Chairmen or the County Hoard is not known. The Board of Registration has nine days to make changes in the list if it wants to. There was so much trouble in getting the names of men who would serve that it is not likely that any changes will be made. One of the wickedest politicians in the city told a Sun reporter yesterday afternoon that no names of indicted election officers were on the list. on the list.

A STORY OF HANNIBAL HAMLIN'S.

How the Maine Statesman Rode with a Constituent on a Bag of Cats. Boston, Aug. 14.-The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Bangor. Me., who is attending the Grand Army Encampment, tells a good story, which has never before been published, about a countryman who didn't know him. He was passing through West Market square. Bangor. one morning, when he saw a load of very nice oats, and made a bargain for them with the owner. Having paid the price, he gave the countryman directions as to how to find his house. But his bucolic friend was not quick to understand him, and finally said: "Look here mis er, you get up here with me and show me where your house is." Uncle Hannibal accepted the invitation, and when the barn was reached he even assisted the driver in disposing of his load, which only about half illed the bin. He, therefore, ordered another load at the same price, and it was brought the next week. In the mean time, the farmer had learned who his purchaser was. When he reached Mr. Hamilin's house with the second load the farmer at once began an apology for his jocular rudeness, assuring the vice-President that if he had known who he was he would surely not have asked him to ride on a bag of oats. owner. Having paid the price, he gave the

would surely not have asked him to ride on a bag of cars.

"Well, my friend, said Hamlin, "I didn't hurt the cats did I?"

"No but—"

"Well, the cats didn't hurt me, so I don't see as there is any chance for us to complain," thele Hamlin has no more ardent admirer in Maine to-day than that raiser of cats.

MR. BONNER AND SUNOL.

Certain Misapprehensions Corrected. To the Entrop or The Son-Sir: Will you permit m to contradict the statement that is going the rounds of the press that I have offered to match Sunoi against

Belle Ham in for \$10,000 a side. I have never made any offer of the kind. Mr. Hickok, representing the superintendent of Palo Alto stock farm, where Sunol was raised, made such an offer; but I knew no more about it, until after he offered it than the man in the moon. When I made Senator Stanford an effer for Sunol last fall, he accepted it on condition that I should let her remain with him for one year, to give Mr. Marvin, his trainer, an opportunity to lower her record. So that he owns Suncl's "racing qualities" for this year. and she is being campaigned with his own hersen just

as if he still owned her.
One paper states that I will make at least \$5,000 by Sunol's exhibitions. It is enough for me to say, in reply to that statement, that I will not make one cent by them. During the past twenty five years I have owned many record breakers, including Dexter, Rarus, and Mand 5.; and, as is well known. I have never allowed any of them to trot for money. I have no idea of changing my life-long position.

Edward O'M. Condon's Courage. To the Editor of the Sch-Stri In The Str of yes

terday, you publish, from the Boston Herald, a "co sion " of one of the Manchester resoners of Col Tom helly and his companion. This man is either remancing or has some spite against Edward O'M. Condon, of whom he speaks as

Mr. Condon is at the Q. A. R. convention in Beston; but, although I have disagreed with him for years on Irish American policy, relating to Ireland. I protest

Irish American policy, relating to Ireland, I protest against the vite stander, and if Mr. Calill has said to done was ever a coward. I do not believe him—not even his "dying confession,"

Condon was the first man I enlisted in my company (O, 164th N. Yolk, Corcorants," Irish Legion, 'In the City Hall Park, New York, in July, 1862, and he came a long fourney to Join the Legion, and a braver seedier. I have seen him in more death-dealing places than he was in the streets of Manchester, and he was also ittely without fear. Cool and bold, he was my bean ideal of a gallant soldier.

Brett was not klief in the deliberate manner stated. His death was not continued in the colliberate manner stated. His death was needental or at least unintentional lie was trying to "spot" the neo outside by peeping through the keyhole of the van door, and, when one of the jarty peraise I could name him; put his revolver to the lock and blewit into smithereea. Brett was shot. to the lock and blew it into smithereens Brett was shot. Cundon ("Shore" in England) was tried, found guilty, and ordered to be hung; but the United States Governand ordered to be hung; but the United States Govern-ment got the sentence communish.

The testimony given at the trial and the whole state ment of the case against him, received at the State De-partment here from our American Minister at the 'ourt of St James daily contradict Challis's statement, so far at least as 1 strikes at my gallant comrade and perhaps enemy, Edward O'M. Condon Wassington, Aug. 11.

Made Color Bearer on the Field.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have seen a paragraph in The Sun in reference to Mr. M. Gartland being promoted to color bearer on the field in the Sixty ninth Regiment in 1981. Allow me to contradict this state-ment. I was the first man in the regiment promoted on ment. I was the first man in the regiment promoted on the field, taking the place of the original color bearer, who was shot at Maivern Hill. I was promoted by Col. Each : Augent for promptiess in picking up the flag in the dark night when the believe were flying like basisiones. This same gentleman is still alive and can represent a result of the colors and carrying them took place in June, 1-42 and I had the same in my possession until through being shot. I had to drop my treasure at Antistam in respicultor, 1862, and the flag was carried from the field by Capt. McGes. of Company A. Sixty-ninth Regiment, 69 Carmins

A Local License Needed.

President Meakim of the Excise Board notified the eprietors of the restaurants in the Custom House and if they continued the sale of liquor. Both proprietors consulted the beads of departments and were ried that the Excise Board had no jurisdiction over flowerment buildings. They informed Fresident Reakim that they would not comply with his request. Fresident Seakim took they would not comply with his request. Fresident Seakim appeared to the police, and a warrant was asked for buildings of the police, and a warrant was asked for the returned at Jefferson Market Court on the ground that the case belonged to the Government. United that the case belonged to the Government. United that the Excise Board had no jurisdiction over the two residentants but finally concluded that Freedent Meakin's course was proper. John Bittner, who runs the featurent, in the Barge Office, applied yesterday for a license.

Bragged at the Heels of a Runaway Horse, Lawrence, Masue, Aug. 14.-Willie Long met with a frightful death yesterday while riding a horse attached The horse was frightened by some object to a narrow. The norse was transcessed by entre co-good and shied, throwing the boy, whose fees breame entangled in the harness. Then had one Mr. Long could reach the bright he here started across the field for the here, half a mile away, dranging the boy at his here. The hedy bounded over rocks and hillocks, the entangled harness heeping it well in two. The herse didn't step until the bears yard was reached. LIGHTNING'S CURIOUS FREAKS.

Smashes a Roof, Scarce a Family, and Severs a Telephone Post. BEADING, Pa., Aug. 14.-Thunder and lightning, together with wind and hail, have played costly tricks in this region within the past few days. Yesterday lightning struck the house of William Krau-e, near Albany, this county, and after smashing the root, skipped barmlessly down the side and glanced off, breaking a telephone post clean in two. A number of Mr. Krause's relatives and friends, besides his own family, were in the house at the time but strange to may they were not in the least affected by the shock. At Hamburg in the upper part of the county, a rain squall came up almost in a minute's time, and hallstones the size of bickory nuts fell, playing sad havoe in the cornfields. On Monday hall

stones the size of hickory nuts fell, playing sad havee in the cornfields. On Monday hall fell in immense quantities throughout Lancaster county and destroyed saveral hundred acres of the linest growing totacce. The greatest damage occurred in the vicinity of Quarryville. Rawlinsville, and Salisbury bownship. On Tuesday site moon lightning struck the house of S. J. Sitter and the coach shop of Sylvester Moyer at New Tripoli, and the Post Office at Schnecksville, partially wrecking the buildings. Ambrose schantz's stone bars near Shimersville, over in Lehigh county, was hit by a bolt and demolished. The tenant, John Lisenbard, was engaged with his farm hands in harvesting onts when the barn was struck. It was at once enveloped in liames and the contents—crops, cattle, and machinery—burned up.

On Tuesday a high wind prevailed in this city, and during its continuance the feeder wire of the Neversink Electric Mountain Hallway at Ninth and South streets swayed against the fire alarm wire, causing a state of thinga similar to that in the Western Union Telegraph building in New York recently. The fire alarm wires were not insulated and the Neversink wire, by constant rubbing, had its insulation worn off at the point of contact and thus made connection. As a result the telegraph service at the Pilladelphia and leading station was completely demoralized for several hours. The cable box, containing fifty-live separate wires leading to the switchboard, was burned, and many of the wires were melted together. All the gutta percha insulators of the fire alarm wires at the different stations were burned out and the magnets insulations, and other parts of the repeating apparatus were destroyed, while the mechanism in the fire alarm boxes was completely ruined. Serious fires in several localities throughout the city were prevented with difficulty.

TO MARRY HER OLD PLAYMATE. Perhaps Miss Pittman Thought the Ten-tonic was a Lazy Tub,

Among the passengers who made the fastest voyage on record on the Teutonic was Miss Elizabeth Pittman the eldest daughter of Alfred Pittman of Chetnole, Dorset, England. She came to this country to marry William Francis Sparks Ollivier, an agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, who was her playmate when they were boy and girl to-gether in England. Mr. Ollivier has been nearly all over the world since then. He nearly all over the world since then. He went to Egypt when in his teens, and from the northwest corner of the Dark Continent drifted to the south end. He was a miner in South Africa during the Zulu war, and took part in it. After visiting other parts of the globe, he linally found his way to this country about two years ago, and became an insurance agent. He had kept up a correspondence with his former playmate during his wanderings, and ther became engaged by letter. They consequently had not seen each other since their engagement when they met on the White Star dock. They went almost immediately to Caivary P. E. Church at Fourth avenue and Twenty-lirst street, where the Hev. James Goodwin, who is in charge in Dr. Batterlee's absence on vacation, made them man and wife. man and wife.

McCann Wants to be Investigated, Patrick H. McCann has been provoked by the report of the Commissioner of Accounts of their investigation into the Park Department, and has written a letter replying to the charge that his accounts for keeping the Mount St. Vincent Hotel in Central Park were not straight. Mr. McCann says: "A Mr. Howe, an examiner for the Commissioners of Accounts, called at the restaurant twice. What books I had were at his disposal. Mr. Howe went sway without looking into my books at all. When I left the Mount St. Vincent restaurant I owed the Department of Public Parks for my returns of April and eleven days in May. Commissioner Hutchins told me, when I was paying for February and March, that the department would reimburse me for what moneys I had expended in necessary repairs at the restaurant. Instead of my owing the Fark Department any money, the fact is that they are deeply indebted to me. If the Corporation Counsel sees fit to bring a suit against me, then probably the animus of this matter will be ventilated. I court investigation." examiner for the Commissioners of Accounts.

A French Man-of-War Takes a Look at Ua. A small French man-o'-war is anchored in the North River, near the Chicago. She is Le Bisson, one of the smallest racers in the French navy. She arrived here Wednesday from St. Pierre. Le Bisson is a small, lowlying, black craft, with three masts and a solitary thin yellow smokestack. She is commanded by Capt. Puech. She has seventeen officers, many of them line-looking, brouzed, and bearded men. Her crew numbers 130 and does not compare favorably in appearance with the crew of the thicago. Le Bisson carries ten guns. Not a soul aboard her can speak English. One of her officers said to a Sun reporter last night:

"We will remain here for the rest of this week at least. We come from St. Pierre and are on our way to Martinique, As we are in no particular hurry and as none of us have ever seen New York, we stopped hera."

Little Subway Expission Bown Town. There was a small explosion in the subway in front of 73 William street at noon yesterday.

It was not loud enough to disturb the merchants in the neighborhood, but it was sufficiently violent to loosen several square yards of paving stones. Clouds of steam came hissing up through the

revices and a near-by manhole, bringing with them a vile oder and a shower of black sand. The police were sure that the trouble was caused by an Edison electric light wire, and the company did not disclaim the responsibility. It was evident later on that the explosion resulted from a break in one of the old pipes of the New York Steam Company. The employees of the company got around to the scene in a few minutes and show of the steam. scene in a few minutes and shut off the ste

Improvements in St. John's College,

Extensive alterations have been made in the scientific building of St. John's College, Fordham. The building, which was begun under the Presidency of Father Dealy, and was completed under that of Father Campbell the present Previous of the order, is a handsome structure, three stories high, of Westchester gueiss, faced with Westchester marble, both quarried guesa, faced with Westohester marble, both quarried on the college ground. The selective plant for inching the whole college has been placed in the basement, on the first floor are the students through of 0.00 volumes, the had of the debating accieries the risastroom of mental philosophy, and the inheratory and lecture room for analytical chemistry. These rooms will be used for the first time dering the coming a cholasite year. In the new analytical chemistry laboratory are working tables with an lances for thirty six students. The inpper floors are occupied to the lecture rooms of physics and general chemistry the workshop the scientific library, and the geological and physical cabinets.

She Put an Adder in the Stove.

AFRONIA, Aug. 14.—Miss Mary A. Corcoran of this town parried in a bundle of sticks of wood for her fire early this morning and put them in a box behind the store When she wanted to replenish the fire she picked up When she wanted to repisals the fire she pinked up half a dozen sticks, and after putting three on the fire heard a loud sissing sound in the stove. Just then the head of a large airs, ed adder lifted listed from the hole is the stove and treed to attice her. The other two states half the shake the arch a position that it did not state her the shake the arch a position that it did not the adder with the token the father, who while it is supposed Miss torcoran picked it may be it was given by this food and in a telluargic state and the heat of the fire forced it into activity.

Jury Duty Before Private Business.

Recorder Smyth read a lecture yesterday to a mer-chant. Thomas Anderson, who had threatened to dis-charge his cierk, Ernest Dikes, a luror on the August panel if he didn't get excused. Dikes got this letter passa, it do don't see excused. Dikes got this letter from his employer. "I am instructed by Mr. Thomas Anderson to inform you that you will either ret ex-cused from intry duty or he will be obliged to fill your position. The Recorder sent for anierson, and told him he was guilty of contemps of ourt. Anderson, and his deek had written a trainger letter than he had he deek had written a trainger letter than he had have the major write The Recorder sail he would have the major write The Recorder sail he would have the major write The Recorder sail he would lost his place.

New Building at West Point

Wast Folsy. Aug 14.—Bids were opened and the contract awarded yesterday for the construction of a two stors brick building to be herd as a Quartermaster a storebouse. It will be opposite the shops on the north end of the pest and will be in feet long and forty feet wide. William NcMaskin of Sewburgh got the contract at 517,007, which is fall sets that the amount appropriated. Work will be begun to ten days.

The Sectand Hallbut Pishery Geovernment, Aug. 14 .- The achnoner Senator Sanla

bury, which arrived to day is the strites arrival ever hiswa at this port from the locand hallout flating grounds. The winter was very fine. There was no des-titution among the people (in Aug & the reands, same bury spoke the Frovinces, wir sabooner Edith McIntyre at Virgin Rocks with say quintain. Her Captain report ed fint and buit scarce.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

Mr. J. Lowrie Bell. General Superintendent of the Thied States railway usual service has been in New York keeping a sharp lookout for breakers ver since the outbreak of the Central Railroad sirks Nr Hell has not been content to remain in the Post unba ing in the pleasant offices of the departments rat way ing in the pleasant offices of the separthenia raiway mail service there. He has stayed at the firm of central station most of the time, personally superintending the reception and descatching of the mails. A reporter saw Mr. Hell the other evening watching the Dynaston Montreal approve steelin away with a great number of important mail pouches on board. He had his hands in his pockets, wore a soft felt hat and a short coat and a uargai observer would have taken him to be a cooles-tor or brakeman in plain ciothes. The carual observar would never have taken him for the brad of a great governmental department. In some Eur pean rout tries such a functionary would have worn a big oncead hat and have been rigged out in a gorgeous green, but, or scarlet uniform federand with gold large and all sorts of gittering trimmings. He would have been almist as hard to approach as a royal personage. Mr lielt as he wood alone on the station platform in the

the Washington Greys at Kinety-fith street and an observation taken from the summit of the bills will ence as a city. At the foot of the great brick castie relics of Shantytown lie scattered around like feudal buts of the olden time or the cottages of the early Dutch settlers, rickety but peturesque Vine-ciad stoops patches of Indian corn, sunflowers, or potatoes, contemplative goats, peripatelle ducks and chickens, horses, muies, and carts, make up a strange bit of life that will soon be extinct. Civilization is clos-ing in upon these shantles to crush them out of exist-ence. hastward lie the waters of Hell Gate, broken by Sandy Gibson's Island. To the west stretches the green forest of Central Park. The new city of Harlem, which has taken the place of old Hariem village of a genera-tion ago, fills most of the foreground, and through in factories and homes the great black artery of the railway viaduct throbs with the going and coming of pen petual trains. This hilltop was fighting ground in 1774, and fortifications were reared here in 1812, and once in a while the spade turns up rusty buttons and builets of those days

house of 1-12 at the northern end of Morningside Park lives a veteran of the late war who went out from its low porch to enlist. He uses the ancient ungarine of an earthwork as a storeroom for his vegetables and he takes pride in pointing out the line of fortifications which were planned by British soldiers in the Revole tion and renewed by American defenders of the soil forty years later. After more than thirty years occupation the place seems like home to him, but every spring he has been expecting the order to move on. The real estate man and his Italian laborers will move upon the veteran's comfortable but presently, and his stal-wart sone and his daughter who plays upon the plane will be evicted. They have saved money and the interior of the whitewashed, patchwork demicile is far more comfortable, not to say luxurious than would be imagined by an outsider. A block of city land, even when perched on rocks, can be made to yield a goo profit to industry.

The little pond in Central Park, just above the Serenty-second street entrance at Fifth avenue, is well patronized even in August by the youthful owners of toy sailing boats. These amateur yachtsmen are a democratic set, and the ragged urchin who has rigged out a catamaran from a cigar box brushes clothes wit the tailor-made knickerbockers of the proud possessor of a full rigged schooner. It is a pleasant and curious eight to watch the performances of the juvenile sailers The little sheet of muddy water is the school of futur boat builders and inventors. Some of the appliances which the boys have rigged up to increase the speed of their craft and to facilitate rapidity of movement in tacking and turning give indication that their inventive genius is aroused and interested. The pend is too small for the fleet that fills it, and, if its area cannot be increased, additional bodies of water in other parts of the Park might be set apart for the use of the youn sallors without interfering with the pleasure of their seniors. Above this pond and hidden under the Pirth avenue wall and the trees is a smaller body of water that is now completely filled with water plants. Hurope Asia, Africa, South America, and our own country have contributed the most beautiful and fragrant of their water lilles, and among them stands out the papyrus of Egypt, dwarfed but still genuine. Tals is a work well worth studying especially by those doomed to endure the dog days in town, for its varieties of water flowers are worth visiting by the unstudious because of the sweet scents with which its blossems, sun wes shippers every one, fill the morning air.

There is a prospect that somebody will make a min of money out of Stanley's lectures in America. The lecturer and his wife will be carried from point to point in a palace car new building for that special purposa. Meanwhile Herbert Ward, whose lectures in this country were interrupted by his marriage, has given up a cherished plan to extend his lecture tour to Australia and South Africa.

An interesting feature of the far east side avenues is the saited fan market. Along Avenue A for example, which is one of the most brilliantly lighted thorough-fares in this city, and is always filled at night with a picturesque crowd, stand the fish dealers offering delicious looking salted sea trout at what seem rid! ly low rates. The dealers pretend that these fish cannot be bought in the restaurants, which probably is not true though they are not usually found on the monu.

Midsummer duiness is lightened for the dwellers in that bit of Twenty-ninth street lying between Fifth and Madison avenues by the lively doings at the Little Church around the Corner. The bald-headed, semi-classervice. Now it is a wedding, new a funeral, and these failing a performance by an oddly attired priest of Episcopal monk. Whenever a wedding or a funeral is in progress all the neighboring windows are filled with feminine heads. There is not a woman in that block who does not know all the etiquette of wedding conches and the whole neighborhood has been taught own an over again the proper conduct for a widow at her band's funeral

The stories of the altereation between William II.

Ivins, as landlerd, and fished to bring out the most tetello, as tenant, have all failed to bring out the most teteresting point in connection with Mr. Ivine's own ship of the property at Ninth avenue and Ninety-nis street. While he was City Chamberiain he lens \$550. on a mortgage on the property. The law requires that loans of this character must not exceed half of the value of the property. Yet the highest valuation that Richard Croker, who succeeded Ivins as Chamberlain could get on the property was \$55,000. He called his predecessor to account for the loan, and when the mortgage was foreclosed soon afterward Mr. Ivins had to buy is the property and assume the mortgage to avoid causing a loss to the fund concerned and inviting criticism on his financiering. The property has proved

Political Gossip.

The work of reorganisation within the lines of the County Democracy has been going on actively for the past two weeks, and good results have already attended the efforts of the leaders of the organization in that direction. On the east side of town the County Democracy is a well-organized body, and this is especially true of Assembly districts Four, Siz, and Twelve, and of the eastern portion of the Fourteenth. In each of these districts the County Democracy organizat confessedly stronger than that of Tammany Hall. Pur-ther up town in the Eighteenth Assembly, between Twenty sixth and Forty second streets, and in the Twenty-second Assembly district, from Fifty-mints to Ninety-first a similar state of things provails, though in the latter Tammany is very strong, and has, besides a numerous following, the advantage of able and en lightened leadership. The districts which have been re-organized are mostly those of the west side, changes in leadership having occurred within a year in the Fifth, Ninth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth. There has also been a change in the Seventh, as well as in the Second. The districts which remain substantially the same as last year in point of leadership and organization are the First, Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty first

A change of 150 votes in each of the doubtful districts of the city which a year ago chose Republican Assem blymen (the Eleventh, Thirleanth, and Twenty-Gras) would secure the return of Democrats from these, and leave the Republicans with a surety of but one Assemhiyman (from the Seventh) out of the Iwenty-four whom this city will choose to represent it next winter.

The coming national conference of Henry George's followers will be a curiously mixed company for some years past the George ites have been undergoing an internal change. The querrel with D'. McGlynn and the quarrel with Mr. Pentecost materially lessened the number of the regulars. Then Mr. George's advocacy of Cleveland's election cooled the ardor of many work-ingmen. Meanwhile, however, there has been a slow aprend of the single-tax idea among the well to do, and the conference will include not only workingmen and professional reformers but some business men. The Menhattun sinule Tax Club, which is the strongest or gambed body of Mr. tieogra's followers in her York, shows the effects of the internal change that has been going on in the ranks of the Georgelies. He consulta-tion has been broadened so that persons who accept the principle of a tax assessed exclusively on land values. ut do not believe in confiscating all rent may be ad mitted and many such personanow belong to the club facilientally, the dues have been raised and the club has got into a better quarter of the town.

Scieure of a Steam Canal Boat.

The electric canal boat field of New York was select at St Jobs and yesignlay by a deputy from the United States Marshal's office to satisfy a claim of \$100 for work done on the beat and supplies farmabed the Grow, The boat was discharging a carge of camena.